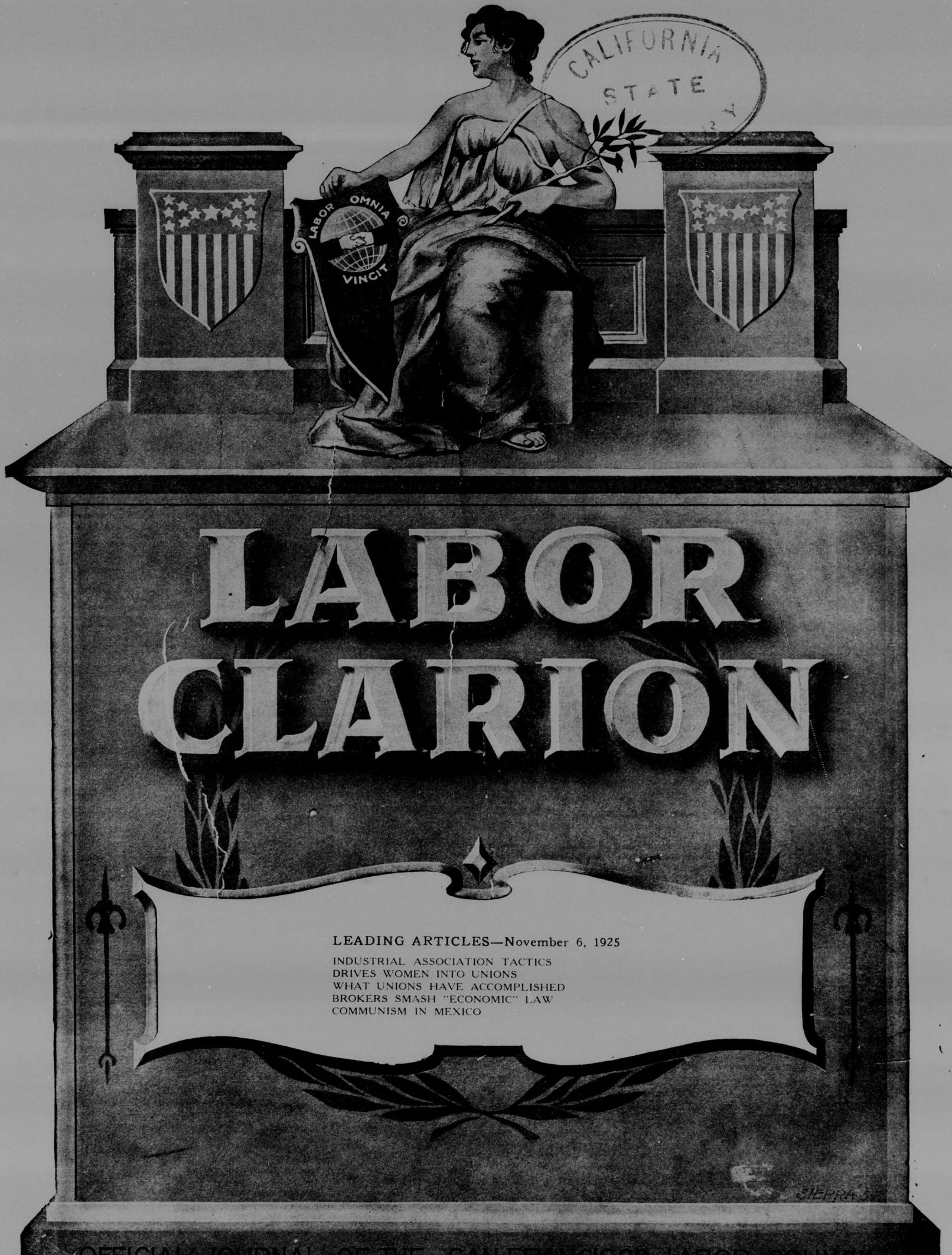


Cal



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR UNION

Confidence

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p.m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p.m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p.m. Headquarters telephone —Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market, Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.

Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.

Boymakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.

Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Chafeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Commercial Telegraphers, 274 Russ Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p.m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p.m., 580 Eddy.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.

Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers,

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p.m., 2nd at 8 p.m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

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Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 118 Stewart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.

Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League, Room 304, Labor Temple, Phone Hemlock 2925.

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Coumhan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p.m., 2nd and last at 3 p.m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1925

No. 40

:-: Industrial Association Tactics :-:

San Francisco, Calif., October 31, 1925.
To the Contributors of the Industrial Association:

As a contributor to the Industrial Association of San Francisco you will be interested to know that a part of the funds raised on behalf of the Association has been spent to pay hired slingers who are sent out armed with blackjacks to beat and maim inoffensive San Francisco workingmen for the terrible crime of exercising their American right to be identified with a labor union.

The two affidavits printed herewith tell the story of the Association's hired slingers. Both affidavits are submitted to you for earnest and analytical perusal.

Of course, you are aware of the fact that the high-sounding principles of the Industrial Association do not even hint that slugging and beating up of workingmen are a part of the Association's work. The published principles of the Association are evidently used solely for the purpose of extracting vast sums from the merchants and businessmen of San Francisco. However, there can be no question that every contributor to the Association must accept full responsibility for the almost unbelievable state of affairs laid bare in the affidavits, published herewith.

If you believe that millions of dollars must be spent in San Francisco to harass and malign the labor unions you have the right to your opinion and you have the unquestioned right to continue contributing your own money for that purpose. Yet, until shown to the contrary, we cannot and shall not believe you will contribute another cent to an Association that will foster the brutal tactics described in the affidavits.

The organized workers of San Francisco have never objected when businessmen, manufacturers or merchants organized for self-protection. The organized workers have always conceded to any group in our community the unquestioned right to organize for protective purposes. But the Industrial Association, belying its high-sounding principles, evidently feels itself justified to use your money to carry on a campaign of terrorism among the workers of San Francisco who dare to organize for their own protection.

Will you be good enough to advise us whether or not the Industrial Association is carrying out your wishes when resorting to the ruthless and cowardly methods set forth in these affidavits?

Yours for prosperity, justice and a bigger San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL,
John O'Connell, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO BUILDING TRADES
COUNCIL, George McTague, Secretary.

State of California, / ss.
City and County of San Francisco} ss.

Alexander Sterling, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am now and at all times herein mentioned have been a resident of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years. That in the year 1922 I was employed by the Industrial Association of San Francisco, California, in the capacity of an inspector. My duties, by virtue of said employment, were the visiting of various places in the course of construction, and in which alterations or improvements were being made, and in which the

American Plan was in force, for the purpose of checking upon the work for said Industrial Association. Said Industrial Association supplied me with a Ford automobile, to be used by me in going from job to job.

That on or about the 15th day of June, 1922, one William De Jung, who bore the title head inspector of the Industrial Association of San Francisco, California, and who was the immediate boss over me, and from whom I had been instructed to take my orders, and who maintained an office in the suite of offices maintained by the Industrial Association of San Francisco, California, at 1201 Santa Fe Building, San Francisco, California, requested that I immediately report to one Ernest K. Howard, designated by De Jung as the lieutenant in charge of the guards for said Association, and whose address was 110 Jessie street, San Francisco, California, De Jung further ordering me to do whatever I was told or directed to do by said Howard. Pursuant to said orders, given to me by De Jung as aforesaid, and on said 15th day of June, 1922, I went to said 110 Jessie street, San Francisco, California, and then and there met said Howard. Said Howard then and there introduced me to a man by the name of R. B. Floethe and another man by the name of Patch, whose first name or initials are unknown to me, and I was then and there instructed by said Howard to procure the automobile of said association and drive said Howard, said Floethe and said Patch to No. 441 Ulloa street, Claremont Court, San Francisco, California. At said location lastly herein referred to there was in course of construction a dwelling. Upon arriving within sight of said dwelling and at a point about 150 yards distant therefrom, pursuant to instructions, I parked said automobile and was then and there further instructed to remain in said automobile and await the return of said Howard, said Patch and said Floethe, who then and there alighted from said automobile and walked to a point in front of said house, where they accosted and for a time held a conversation with one of the workers then and there employed in and upon said building, and after engaging in said conversation with said workman for a few moments, said Howard, said Patch and said Floethe each drew from concealment a blackjack which each then and there had upon his person, and each struck said workman upon the head with said blackjacks and after said striking as aforesaid ran back to the car in which I was awaiting their return, and said Howard then and there instructed me to immediately drive them away from said premises. While in the employ of said Association I received a salary of \$150 per month, payable every two weeks by check of said Association in the sum of \$75. My pay check following the episode herein referred to was in the sum of \$80, an additional sum of \$5 being added as extra compensation for the effective work done by me on behalf of said Association on said 15th day of June, 1922. Said check of \$80 was given me personally by said William De Jung.

(Sgd.) ALEXANDER STERLING.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of October, 1925.

(Sgd.) CHARLES SAMUELS,
[Seal.] Court Commissioners of the City and
County of San Francisco, State of California.

State of California,
City and County of San Francisco} ss.

Ernest K. Howard, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am now and at all of the times herein mentioned have been a resident of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California. That for several years last past, and prior to the making of this affidavit, I was employed by "Black Jack" Jerome, and in the course of my employment by said Jerome did work for the Industrial Association of San Francisco, California, and by virtue of said employment I frequently came in contact with William De Jung, head inspector of the Industrial Association of San Francisco, California. While employed by said Association, I was provided with office space at 110 Jessie street, San Francisco, California, and bore the title "lieutenant of the guards" for the Industrial Association of San Francisco, California.

On or about the 15th day of June, 1922, said De Jung informed me that a union carpenter by the name of Alfred Parsons was working on a house that was then and there being constructed at 441 Ulloa street, San Francisco, California; that he, said Parsons, was a union sympathizer and preached unionism to the non-union men employed with him on said job; that he, said De Jung, wanted me to "slug" Parsons; that he, De Jung, would send a man by the name of Sterling to me with an automobile that I might be driven to said number of Ulloa street in order to "slug" said Parsons; that thereafter, and on said 15th day of June, 1922, one Alexander Sterling called at said 110 Jessie street, and after making himself acquainted with me, informed me that he had waiting outside an automobile belonging to the Industrial Association of San Francisco, California, and that he, said Sterling, was awaiting my orders. That thereafter, and on said 15th day of June, 1922, in company with said Sterling, one R. B. Floethe and one — Patch (first name unknown), each being an employee of "Black Jack" Jerome, I went to the premises, 441 Ulloa street, San Francisco, California, stopping the machine about 150 yards away from said number, and in company with said Patch, and said Floethe, I walked to said building, accosted and engaged said Parsons in conversation for a few moments, and then and there each of us, said Patch, said Floethe and myself, struck said Parsons over the head with blackjacks which each one of us then and there had in our possession, and hurrying back to the automobile, which was parked about 150 yards distant from said Ulloa street and in charge of Alexander Sterling, we were driven back to said 110 Jessie street.

That for carrying out the orders of William De Jung on this occasion, I was paid the sum of \$50 by said "Black Jack" Jerome, and said Patch was paid the sum of \$10, and said R. B. Floethe was paid the sum of \$10.

(Sgd.) ERNEST K. HOWARD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of October, 1925.

(Sgd.) CHARLES SAMUELS,
[Seal.] Court Commissioners of the City and
County of San Francisco, State of California.

THE NEW DECALOGUE OF SCIENCE.

Book Review Written for The Labor Clarion
by Henry M. Cuthbert.

Part III.

(Continued from last week.)

The second warning sounded is that heredity is the chief maker of men; that in the long run man makes his environment much more than environment makes the man; that the efforts of educators and social uplifters are entirely useless as means to increase men's capacity for leadership and thought. However, he admits that environment is important (with the "is" in italic), and that no nation can live by heredity alone, nor by environment alone.

The latter seems to be a concession that will permit everybody to continue to try to improve his own and his neighbor's surroundings. The chapter is a thrilling exposition of the pseudoscience of eugenics. For a layman to dissent from the findings of a scientific inquiry seems presumptuous, but of exact inquiry into the influence of heredity upon individuals of the human race there is none. Most families keep their skeletons hidden in the closets, and claim relationship only with the individuals who to them seem admirable. Inbreeding is forbidden by statute in most civilized countries because experience has demonstrated marriage between persons within certain degrees of consanguineous relationship results in impaired stock. Perhaps no nation or country of history has ever equaled the United States in its widely divergent crosses of strains, national and racial.

To attempt to trace in the United States a "good" strain through several generations must prove disconcerting when good, bad and indifferent individuals show in the same families. Obviously the only thing for a person who seeks to demonstrate the power of blood, either good or bad, through several generations, is to select the specimens that he wants and reject all the others. By such "science" or investigation, anybody can prove anything he sets out to prove. This seems to be the somewhat unsubstantial foundation of the determination that heredity alone makes the man.

Nevertheless, there is so much evidence that heredity is a vital influence in shaping the destinies not only of individuals but of nations, that Wig-gam's warning resounds with dominating force. Intelligence, he says elsewhere, appears to be the thing that enables a man to get along without education, and education seems to be the thing that enables a man to get along without use of his intelligence. Intelligence seems to evolve the machinery out of which civilization has grown, and education teaches the masses how to use that machinery.

Wiggam mentions the Pilgrim forefathers and cites the record of their descendants as proof that blood will tell. Behind this is the assumption that the Pilgrims were undoubtedly of a high intellectual type, although at least some of their number fell victims to the delusion of occult practices around Salem in 1692, and some godly, unflinching souls were executed by the progenitors of that noble breed, the descendants of the Pilgrims. He mentions the Edwards family—presumably the offspring of Jonathan Edwards, theologian, metaphysician, one time president of Princeton College, author of that delectable exposition, "Doctrine of Original Sin," among others. I fear such proofs that heredity is the chief maker of man are not such as to convince the judicious.

Jonathan may have had a great intellect, but he could have transmitted only half of that intellectual blood line to his children. Apply the rule of miscegenation, assuming that there is no re-introduction, and it is clear that the blood line is mighty thinly spread in the eighth or tenth generation. And the influence of the "other" blood strain

introduced in each generation rather complicates the problem of those who set themselves to trace the descent of a "great" intellect from a common ancestor only three or four generations back.

Still, there is no doubt that superior types do tend to reproduce themselves, and that inferior types likewise tend to reproduce themselves, with atavisms that are entirely beyond explanation in both instances. The chapter may not rest entirely upon an altogether substantial foundation, but there is food for thought, and cause for reflection among the people of the nation capable of thinking and reflecting. It is a part of a brilliant exposition of the possibilities for improvement in the race and in the conditions under which that race lives in the earth.

(To be continued.)

MUST FIGHT TO FINISH.

It should be unnecessary for the workers to announce their right to trade union organization. The right to voluntary association is firmly established in the Declaration of Independence and in the Federal Constitution. The very forces which make civilization possible depend upon organization for their success, yet one of organized labor's gravest problems today arises from the brazen determination of some employers to prevent their employees from enjoying the right of voluntary association. They dare not publicly disclose their purpose, but mask their efforts under such misleading terms as an "open shop" or the "American plan"—shops which are open only to the unorganized under a plan which is in open flagrant violation of American institutions.

These self-constituted overlords in industry believe in organization for themselves and the federation of their organization into national bodies. These men, enjoying the priceless right of voluntary association, apply every possible method which their most cunning attorneys can devise to destroy or prevent the right of organization among their employees.

The non-union conditions which they establish create inequality of rights and of opportunities, and establish the employer as a master and converts wage-earners into helpless servants. This most un-American condition, this condition which its sponsors intend should give them rights and privileges which they can successfully deny to their employees, is contrary to the principles of justice and to human liberty.

It is a non-union policy which the American trade union movement intends to destroy, root and branch, as thoroughly as our nation, as a result of the Civil War, destroyed the belief in some men's minds that they had a legal constitutional right to buy and sell other human beings.

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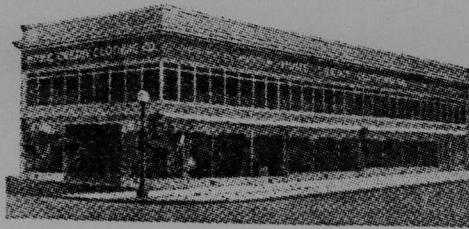
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LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

THE ELECTION IS OVER.

When the election returns in November, 1888, began rolling in indicating the election of General Benjamin Harrison to the presidency, an enthusiastic assemblage of the general's fellow citizens at his home in Indianapolis offered congratulations. They let loose their pent-up enthusiasm with lusty cheers. When the president-elect appeared at the front door, it was the signal for a fresh outburst, which was not quieted for a number of minutes, and then only after repeated signs indicating Mr. Harrison wanted silence. At length the crowd was quiet, and the president-elect said, if memory serves correctly:

"Gentlemen: The election is over—"

Revelation of this startling truth was too much for the multitude. The wildest joy was manifested. Vainly did he try again and again to get silence that he might say a word of appreciation for the splendid confidence of his fellow citizens. At length he was compelled to give up in despair. He retired into his home while the multitude cheered.

The speech of the president-elect in 1888 is apropos today. The election is over. During the campaign we were regaled with many startling facts and statements that to call facts would do violence to language and common sense. If only a very small proportion of the things that were bandied about during the campaign are true, the persons guilty of the things charged ought to be in San Quentin for the rest of their natural lives and supplied with free transportation to hell after they are released from their prison house of clay. And if those things are not true, the persons who spoke them ought to enjoy the same generous treatment at the hands of the hosts of democracy.

Of course, no such business-like procedure will result. Vilification and lying will continue as the foundation of American political campaigns, and "solving words" and "wish fancies" and "slogans" will continue to solve the "issues." Truth is mighty and will prevail, but a good slogan attracts many followers.

WAGE WORKER-BUSINESS MEN.

The United States Court of Appeals, New York district, upholds the American Tobacco Company's refusal to sell to a wholesaler who resold goods at a lower price than the company fixed. The court refused to issue an injunction against the company.

"Practices cannot be regarded as fair," said Federal Judge Rogers, "which work the demoralization of business and make it impossible for business to be conducted at a reasonable profit."

The company is permitted to fix conditions under which its goods are sold. This will make it possible for the business, the court says, "to be conducted at a reasonable profit."

This decision is of interest to wage earners because it is in contrast to how judges rule when labor is involved.

The workers are not told—as is the American Tobacco Company—that their labor power and their purchasing power are their own and that they can dictate its disposal.

When labor is involved, we hear much of the "rights of the public." When wage earners—human beings—ask for the same treatment that is accorded owners of a commodity, a hue and cry is raised that our judiciary is being attacked.

Will our courts acknowledge it is true that a box of chewing tobacco or a carton of cigarettes are more important than man's ownership in himself?

DRIVES WOMEN INTO UNIONS.

The United States Supreme Court has smashed the women's minimum wage law system.

In setting aside the Arizona law, the court reaffirms a similar decision on the District of Columbia minimum wage law for women, when it held, in 1922, that the law of contract operates regardless of sex.

In the Arizona case it was the first time the Supreme Court made a clearcut decision on a state law of that character.

Previous decisions included the right of industrial commissions to set working conditions, as in Stettler versus O'Hara (Oregon) and Stevenson versus St. Clair (Minnesota).

In the District of Columbia and the Arizona cases, the Supreme Court draws a sharp line between the right of women to contract for wages, and the state's right to enforce working conditions that protect the health and morals of women.

In answer to the claim that wages affect morals, the Supreme Court replied (in the District of Columbia case):

"The relation between earnings and morals is not capable of standardization. It cannot be shown that well-paid women safeguard their morals more carefully than those who are poorly paid. Morality rests upon other considerations than wages; and there is, certainly, no such prevalent connection between the two as to justify a broad attempt to adjust the latter with reference to the former."

It would be well for trade unionists and students of social questions to keep in mind this distinction the court makes between the state's right, under its police power, to protect health and morals of wage workers by guarding their working conditions, and its lack of power to deny woman the right to contract to work for any wages she elects.

It is safe to estimate that hereafter no state minimum wage law, as such, can successfully pass the Supreme Court. State Supreme Courts will undoubtedly follow the higher court. The Wisconsin State Supreme Court has already taken this position.

These decisions affirm organized labor's belief that trade unionism is the only hope for women wage workers.

Labor has repeatedly emphasized the uncertainties and dangers involved in attempting to correct evils arising out of industrial relations through the political power of the state, rather than by the collective power of wage earners.

The Supreme Court decision is a notification to the working women of this country that they must depend upon themselves.

Working women must organize if they would raise their living standards.

They can no longer listen to the lure of those who assure them that their hope to raise wages is in state legislatures, whose agents will tell them how many street car rides they may enjoy, what food they may eat, what clothes they may wear.

Working women must remember that if they depend on the state, the United States Supreme Court decision in the Arizona case will serve as a rude awakener.

Wealth accumulates through service to humanity's needs and desires. Ultimate consumers are all potential friends of the worker. When the union label's value is recognized by the general public, unionism will become the greatest force in the industrial world.

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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1925

Seven years ago next Wednesday, November 11, the clash of arms in the great World War came to an end upon the signing of the armistice, and during the years that have followed this country has done very little toward making that peace something of a permanent character. It is true there has been a great deal of talk in favor of peace, but mere talk, with no action of a practical kind to back it up, amounts to nothing. It is always easy to have peace, provided the other fellow permits us to have it on our own terms, but he will seldom do that unless he is so weak as to be compelled to submit. In order to insure peace, there must always be a willingness to make sacrifices for it, and up to the present time there has been nothing done by the American people or government to indicate that we are in earnest in our expressions in favor of peace, or that we are willing to yield a little here and there in order to bring permanent peace into the world. We still want our own way about most things, and that is not the way to permanent peace. Are we, during the next seven years, to act in a similar manner?

The League of Nations came conspicuously into view on the map of the world when it put its foot down and stopped the war between Greece and Bulgaria, and it stopped it after it was in actual operation and the one country had invaded the other. The Balkan States have for centuries been powder magazines in Europe, and it was in the Balkans that the great World War started. This action of the League points out better than anything else possibly could the great value of such an organization as an instrumentality for peace. Were the United States a part of it the future peace of the world would be practically assured, and it is, indeed, unfortunate that we did not go in six years ago and take the seat that was waiting for us and do our part toward insuring permanent peace. We would have been in the League, too, had it not been for the narrow-minded vindictiveness and partisanship of a little handful of men in the United States Senate led by Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, who changed his opinion on the whole question of world peace because he was not the author of the plan the nations of the earth proposed to develop, and which has now demonstrated its worth to all those who keep their eyes open and see what is going on in the world.

What Unions Have Accomplished

"Wage scales set by organized labor have become recognized as standards by which all labor is paid," says the Houston Daily Chronicle, in a leading editorial on the value of trade unions. The editor declares that "much may be said," on the work and worth of the unions "without any meaningless flattery or succumbing to rhetorical intoxication."

"Organized labor has contributed more to the establishing of a high standard of living in America, and the maintenance of that standard, than all the Federal tariff laws in existence.

"Organized labor has done more to take the children of the nation from toil, and place them in schools, than all other agencies combined.

"Organized labor has done more to bring about tolerable living conditions in crowded industrial areas than any number of commissions and social service bodies.

"Organized labor has done more to enforce safety devices; more to preserve the limbs and lives of human beings than all the self-called fraternal and brotherly love societies in the nation.

"Organized labor has done more to improve the environment of the women and children in the slums of the city or on the tenant farms of the backwoods, than all the altruism of the self-righteous.

"It has worked for selfish ends," shout its enemies. Perhaps. But from the viewpoint of the public, it has worked for the right of human beings, for the betterment of life for the vast majority of people. The struggle of under-privileged classes for justice and 'a place in the sun' of life, may be largely a struggle for justice and right. And organized labor, whether it would have it or not, has carried forward the battle in behalf of all working classes.

"Even to the unorganized workmen on the farms organized labor has given its aid and sympathy. Every move for the farmer's benefit, every attempt to carry him some of the advantages of the city-world that he feeds and clothes, has been given the unwavering support of organized labor. And this in spite of the incessant propaganda that seeks to breed suspicion and hatred between the two classes of producers.

"Organized labor's accomplishments could not have been effected, of course, if they had been based on unsound economics. It has succeeded in bringing fairly decent wages to the great body of workers, not only because it fought valiantly to that end, but because a well-paid body of producers is fundamental to the continued prosperity of an industrial age.

"From any single employer's viewpoint, of course, it is desirable to obtain labor as cheaply as possible; but from the general viewpoint of national production and consumption it is evident that the great body of citizens who make up the working classes must have a purchasing power if factories are to flourish and sell their products.

"The more the people can buy the more factories there will be, and the greater the profits. The thing moves in an endless circle.

"Organized labor offers no panacea for human ills. It has no method of creating the millennium. It is willing to go along slowly with the rest of American citizens, peacefully working out the best plan of living, we know how, faithful to the American democracy, loyal to the nation's political institutions and contributing mightily to maintaining the idealism on which the nation was founded."

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Half a dozen new organizations have sprung into existence in the State of California during the past few years, all having to do with the problem of taxation, and all contend that there is something about our scheme of things that needs fixing. Just how much truth there is in the contention of each we do not know, but it behooves the people of California to keep their eyes open in order to protect their own interests. The big interests are always alert and watchful, and, in truth, very active in devising schemes to throw the great burden of taxation upon the shoulders of the little fellow, and if the men and women of small means do not look out for themselves they are more than likely to fall easy prey to the schemers.

The death last week of Job Harriman at his home in Sierra Madre brought sorrow to the hearts of many in the labor movement in this city, where Harriman was well and favorably known. He was, in the early part of his career in California, along about 1893, connected with the Public Library in this city, but was ousted because of his views, and later became a member of the Socialist party. He studied law and acted as counsel in many labor cases during the past twenty years, endearing himself to the workers because of his ability and brilliancy in defending labor against its enemies. He ran for Mayor of Los Angeles in the fall of 1911, and it was generally conceded that had it not been for the fact that he was one of the attorneys defending the Macnamaras, and that their confessions came just a few days before the election, he might have been elected Mayor. As it was he piled up a very large vote, having had the endorsement of the organized workers of the southern city. He had been suffering from tuberculosis for several years and his death was, therefore, not unexpected. He leaves a widow and two children.

The war is over and the need for the law under which Anita Whitney was convicted has passed, if there ever was any real need for it. In time of peace there can be no excuse whatever for holding such a law on the statute books, and during the past two sessions of the Legislature the State Federations of Labor, aided by many influential citizens who are in no way connected with radical or labor organizations, put forth vigorous efforts to have the criminal syndicalist law wiped from the books, but without avail. At the 1923 session it looked for a time as though the effort might be successful, but at the most critical moment certain persons distributed literature throughout the Capitol building which created prejudice against the cause of repealing the statute and the committee having the matter under consideration reported a recommendation against its repeal, so that it then had no chance at that session. Again the matter was presented to the Legislature this year and encountered the same opposition as on the previous occasion. Nearly all sensible people freely admit that it is absurd to have such a law in time of peace, even if it is necessary in the emergency of war, and that the law should be repealed and those convicted under its terms liberated. The American people cannot be diverted from their course by members of the Industrial Workers of the World, Syndicalists or Communists, and there is no reason whatever for having a law that prevents them from expressing any opinions they may hold. Their arguments are harmless and such a law only gives them the opportunity to pose before their kind as martyrs and in that way influence the weak minded to bitterness against government. All should be liberated and the law repealed in the interest of justice and the good of the people.

WIT AT RANDOM

The mother bought her little daughter a Teddy Bear, and the little one, noting that it was cross-eyed, named it "Gladly."

The mother said—"Why did you give it such a peculiar name?"

The little one replied—"We sing that at Sunday School."

The mother—"What do you sing at Sunday School?"

The little one—"Gladly, the cross-eyed Bear."

Employer (to applicant for position who has handed in testimonials from two ministers)—"We don't work on Sundays. Haven't you reference from some one who sees you on week days?"—Sydney Bulletin.

"Papa," said the small son, "what do you mean by college-bred? Is it different from any other kind of bread?"

"My son," said the father, "it's a four-year loaf."—Evansville Courier.

Jones—"Do you think the dead can communicate with us?"

Brown—"I know they can't. Once I managed to borrow a dollar from a Scotchman. A week later he died, and I haven't heard a word from him since."

"Of course," said a husband who made a specialty of manufacturing excuses, "the truth is bound to leak out some time."

"Yes," replied his wife, "and I am inclined to believe that it leaked out of you long ago."

A Liberty, Mo., man who at 71 years old had never seen a motion picture, driven an automobile nor left town but once in his life, recently died unexpectedly. Showing the danger of putting such things off too long.—Capper's Weekly.

The victim of a motor car accident was being examined by the village magistrate.

"You say you didn't see his number?" the magistrate remarked. "Could you swear to the man?"

"Well," answered the countryman, "I did, but I don't think he heard me."—Tatler.

A Holyoke, Massachusetts, man in Worcester found that he had spent all his money, and began looking about for a chance to earn some. Seeing a group of men digging for the foundation of a new building, he asked the foreman if he could go to work. "Sure," said the foreman, "help yourself to a shovel." Picking up an idle shovel the newcomer worked away for a couple of hours. Finally, when he paused for a rest, one of the men who was working beside him said: "I don't seem to know you—where do you live?" "I live in Holyoke," replied the newcomer. "What are you doing here?" asked the other. "All of us Worcester men are giving a day's work free to help build the new Presbyterian church."—Boston Globe.

A wealthy motorist, while traveling through a Mississippi town, approached a gasoline station only to find the tender a lazy country boy.

"Here, boy," said the motorist, "I want some gasoline. And get a move on you! You'll never get anywhere in the world unless you push. Push is essential. When I was young, I pushed, and that got me where I am."

"Well, governor," replied the boy, "I reckon you'll have to push again, 'cause we ain't got a drop o' gas in the place."—Forbes.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Just across the street is an old brick house, newly painted red. The casual observer might look upon it as a rather ordinary residence of uncertain origin—built perhaps not so long ago, not so very interesting, of no particular moment. But the building rests on 12-inch timbers. The door and window sills are full six inches thick. The eaves are of the type of a half century ago. It is an old house. It stood during the Civil War, and before, just as it is today. There are stories told about this house. From its basement down to a ravine a quarter of a mile away there once was a tunnel. Black fugitives were here secreted. This house was a station on the underground route to freedom. It was a beacon of hope in the hearts of men who had spirited themselves away from bondage.

Folks lived in this brick house and left behind them a story that today is told from neighbor to neighbor. Here lived folks who had convictions. They acted as they believed. Their beliefs were strong. Their principles were more than decorations for parade days. They worked at bringing to pass that which they believed right. Stirring days, those must have been, in this brick house, back at the beginning of the sixties. There followed hard upon them the great division, and then the great unity—and the Grand Army of the Republic. Far to the south of this red brick house the Confederate veterans held to their traditions through many years. But finally the mists of time—like the mists of the gentle snowfall—spread a warm and kindly blanket over the misunderstanding and the hatred, and the last battle of the old conflict was won by the nation of today.

This red brick house is not pretentious. Less than a mile away from where it stands there is a great mansion. It was built after the manner of an English castle, by a man who has made much money. It is pointed out to visitors. Its magnificence is a matter of town pride. Its well-kept grounds are admired. "There is where Col. Blank lives," folks say. "He owns the Universal Steel Works." In most places there is something like this. We accept it—all of us. We see what is easiest to see. We see that which hurls itself at us. And sometimes that which hurls itself at us, clamoring to be seen, has merit and has a right to be seen. But it is good once in a while to have a look at the humbler truths, the humbler verities, the humbler beauties. The plain, red brick house, where slaves found a helping hand and courageous hearts, is like something that has run deeply and without noise through the veins of the nation since the days of the Pilgrim fathers. It is a symbol of the faith and the purpose and the steadfastness that have been at the roots of our American life, always bringing us finally to right decisions, always holding aloft the ideal of human freedom as, above all, the Great American Purpose. It is good, once in a while, on a gray, reflective day, to have a look at the old red brick house, with its great timber foundations and its doorsills that were built to last forever.

Jobber—"Well, how many orders did you get yesterday?"

Salesman—"I got two orders in one place."

Jobber—"What were they?"

Salesman—"One was to get out and the other was to stay out."—Good Hardware.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Again the grim reaper has invaded the ranks of this union, this time claiming one of our pioneer members, John Perry. Mr. Perry, a native of Alabama, aged 77 years, two months and 17 days, passed away on Monday, November 2, 1925, the cause of death being cerebral hemorrhage. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. J. H. Cox, and a son, Arthur E. Perry of this city, and an aged sister, Mrs. Fannie Harris. The funeral was held Wednesday, November 4th, from the funeral parlors of Gantner & Maison, on Valencia street, and was under the auspices of the Episcopalian Church. The remains were laid to rest in Cypress Lawn Memorial Park. Mr. Perry came to California 40 years ago and had resided here since that time. He had retired from the trade many years ago and had been on the pension roll of the union for many years. He had a host of friends among the older members of the craft who were engaged in the trade when he was active. His son, Arthur E. Perry, a member of No. 21 employed in the Burrows & Crandall chapel, is well known in the commercial trade of the city, and his many friends extend their sympathy in the loss of his father.

Following the Golden Jubilee meeting of Los Angeles Typographical Union on next Sunday, this union will be favored with a visit from several of our International officers. According to information at headquarters, President Lynch, First Vice-President Brown and Secretary-Treasurer Hays will arrive in this city next Tuesday at 9:30 a. m., and will remain as guests of the local union until Thursday evening at 6:20, when they will depart for a trip through the northwest en route to Indianapolis. Arrangements have been made by the executive committee of No. 21 to give these officers an opportunity to address the membership on Wednesday evening, November 11th, at 8 o'clock in the auditorium of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. It is not often that western unions have the opportunity to entertain and listen to so many of our International officers at one time, and all are cordially invited. Apprentice members, friends and families of the members will be welcome.

Following a 14 months' sojourn throughout Florida, Russell W. Whitney, formerly of the San Francisco Illustrated Herald editorial staff, has once more deposited his card in the environs of San Francisco bay. As staff correspondent of Florida's largest daily, the Jacksonville Times-Union, Mr. Whitney conducted a series of articles on conditions in the "Cracker State," in conjunction with several railroads.

After five years' residence in the east bay, during which time he was a regular commuter, "Jake" Hebener announces that he and Mrs. Hebener have again become residents of San Francisco.

Paul R. Sipe has drawn his traveler and deposited it in San Mateo union and is working on a Burlingame paper.

Virgil E. Sawyer soon tired of life in the metropolitan district, and has deposited his card in San Mateo where he is working on one of the dailies.

Tom Bookman drew his traveler and departed for Los Angeles where he will seek work, and incidentally be near a sister who is ill.

Charley Jennings has drawn his traveler and departed for a tour of the valley towns.

W. S. Bustard, who has been connected with various trade plants in this city during the past few years, has departed for Casper, Wyo.

Albert Fahey of the Daily Notification Sheet chapel, was compelled to forsake his job for a couple of weeks, due to a severe cold.

Albert K. Anderson, one of the first of No. 21's apprentices to complete his course of lessons and come into journeymanship under the four and one-half year law, has drawn his first traveler

and will seek work in the East. Mr. Anderson believes that he will gain considerable knowledge of the craft by working in various shops while in the East.

According to press reports an enterprising firm of San Diego printers believes that San Diego business men believe in keeping San Diego work in San Diego and have announced their intention of compiling and printing a city directory for that city. For many years the San Diego directory had been printed in that city, but this year the directory company who had gained control of that publication, decided to send the work to Detroit, hence the local firm's determination to get out a local directory. If the commercial bodies in more cities on the coast would use the proper methods, more work would be created for the local printing firms and the work of development bodies would be lightened considerably. If merchants and manufacturers will continue to lend their support to institutions who send their work to eastern states little incentive can be held out to local firms to increase their plants, and small inducement can be extended to prospective citizens of this commonwealth. The local city directory is controlled and printed by a firm outside of San Francisco, and little or no effort is made by the commercial bodies and development clubs to see that it is done in this city. Very little pressure would be necessary to see that this and other work is produced where it belongs—in San Francisco.

There has already been a considerable response to the union's offer to distribute \$25 monthly in cash prizes to members and apprentices turning in the largest number of pieces of non-label printed matter during the month. The money will be divided into four prizes—\$10, \$7.50, \$5, and \$2.50. The first monthly contest will close December 1st, and on the first of each succeeding month. The rules governing the contest have been printed in the two previous issues of the Clarion, and any one interested may learn the details by calling at headquarters. Remember the Crowell publications—Collier's Weekly, Farm and Fireside, Mentor, American Magazine and Woman's Home Companion are unfair to the printing trades and should receive no support from labor organizations, especially the printing crafts.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

H. O. (Heinie) Wolcott, who resides in West Oakland, missed his boat the other evening and decided to make use of one of the chairs in the composing room to his get his "beauty nap." Upon being aroused to start his daily grind, "Heinie" was at a loss to make out why for all the merriment, until he looked in the glass. Admitting his face was "mask" enough in itself, he declared it was a dirty trick to "beautify" it further.

W. A. Clifford spent the first part of the week on a motor trip through the San Joaquin Valley and was much impressed with the country. Cliff says he is almost tempted to trade his ranch in the Santa Cruz mountains for a "farm" in the valley.

J. W. Caldwell decided he had helped fill the pockets of the landlord long enough, so he started out early the first part of the week and after many weary hours finally located a house that suited him to a "T"—or rather his pocketbook. Jack is loud in his praise of the Amazon-Crocker tract and figures he will have "some" property when it is all his own—some ten or twenty years from now.

F. W. Gnekow, who sorts out the copy for the bunch, lost, misplaced or swallowed his gold

"mine" last week and was at considerable discomfort. Frank was not discouraged, however, and after a week of diligent search and "investigating" he was rewarded by finding the artificial masticators.

H. L. Imeson, after three years away from the

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"web-foot" country, could stand the strain no longer, so he resigned his steady sit last Monday and left for the "only" place on the map—Seattle.

Fred Bebergall sends us the following concerning the Seattle situation:

"Seattle, Wash., October 28, 1925.

"Mr. Fred Bebergall,
"Oakland, California.

"My Dear Mr. Bebergall:

"On October 24th the Post-Intelligencer again became strictly union in all its mechanical departments. In bringing about this result in the composing room, 74 of the former strikers have been returned to regular situations on the paper. There were 74 regular jobs on the P.-I. in the composing room at the time of the strike. Every regular who walked out on May 30, 1924, and is now available is back in his priority on the slip-board and holding regular situations. In addition to these, the representative has given membership to 19 men and women who worked on the paper under strike conditions, and these will retain their positions. This increased force has been made possible by the expansion of the P.-I. due to increased business.

"President Lynch, under date of October 19th, says:

"This is the finest settlement under similar conditions that has been made in all my experience in connection with the International Typographical Union as an officer and as a member."

"With kind regards, I am,

"Fraternally yours,

"J. M. MURRAY."

BROKERS SMASH "ECONOMIC" LAW.

Brokers on the Chicago Board of Trade have smashed the law of supply and demand.

Prior to this upheaval, ordinary folks were solemnly assured that grain prices on the Board were subject to this law, which is as inflexible as the solar system and the law of gravitation. Any one who suggested that market juggling and wheat "corners" affected these prices was classed as an agitator and an economic dunce.

But the Board of Trade has changed its position. Hereafter officers of the Board will "declare all bets off" when a grain pool runs amuck and gets too hoggish. The new policy, it is said, will make it impossible to boost wheat to \$2.50 a bushel, as was done last March. In the future the brokers will scorn opportunity to garner a few extra dollars. Now, they want to serve the public, they say.

Some cynical folk suggest that the brokers feared the next Congress will compel changes that the brokers profess to make voluntarily.

The important thing, however, is that the impossible has happened.

The law of supply and demand has been smashed and the agitator is again vindicated.

A Clean Sweep of Values

Wednesday, Nov. 11

50c Day



1041 MARKET STREET
See Tuesday's News and Call

SALES MEN UNDER COMPENSATION ACT.

In answer to many inquiries whether persons working on a strictly commission basis are under the California Workmen's Compensation Act so that it would be compulsory for their employers to carry compensation insurance, the Industrial Accident Commission today ruled that each case must depend upon its own facts. In many cases, persons working on a strictly commission basis, such as salesmen, have been held by the California courts to be within the Compensation Act, but there may be cases in which the employer exercises so little control over the performance of the work that a legal employment cannot be said to exist. Where, however, the work is done under the supervision of the employer, or a salesman gives his exclusive time to the employer, the employer must carry compensation insurance.

The Commission is strictly enforcing the amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act passed by the Legislature this spring, which provides a penalty of fine or imprisonment for failure to take out workmen's compensation insurance except in cases where the employer deposits securities with the Commission and given permission to carry its own insurance. One arrest has already been made for violation of this law and information is now being procured which may lead to other arrests shortly in cases where the employer is apparently refusing to comply with the law after its existence has been made known to him.

COMMUNISM IN MEXICO.

Self-styled "liberal-minded" persons object to organized labor's attitude toward Soviet Russia and its boring-from-within policy.

The following statement by Roberto Haberman, fraternal delegate from the Mexican Federation of Labor to the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, may interest these liberals(?) :

"The so-called labor movement of Russia has not done anything for Mexico but give trouble. Not once have they done a single thing that did not mean trouble for Mexico. Only three months ago Tcheitchern, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in making his annual report to some congress of soviets, said this about Mexico: 'It is a very fortunate thing that we have diplomatic relations with Mexico. This will give us the opportunity to use Mexico as a basis of operations on the North American continent.'

"The American Federation of Labor," said Mr. Haberman, "is the only labor movement that has ever done anything for Mexico; all others have been against it. It was the labor government of one of the largest nations of Europe which broke diplomatic relations with Mexico and threatened war."

The union label saved the cigar-making trade of the Pacific coast from an invasion by Chinese workmen in the seventies. Smokers welcomed the guarantee that their cigars were made by self-respecting white craftsmen and not in filthy, disease-infested cellars.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting of October 30, 1925.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by the Secretary. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, delegate McLaughlin was elected President pro tem.

Roll Call of Officers—President Stanton and Vice-President Baker were excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From the Diamond Jubilee Committee, inclosing check for refund of 18 per cent of contribution. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Electrical Workers No. 151, with reference to Brother Stanton being a candidate for Supervisor. From Henry E. Monroe, stating that he will address the Council November 6th on the League of Nations. From the Industrial Welfare Commission, stating it will hold a public hearing in Los Angeles, Wednesday evening, November 18th, for the purpose of considering the women and minors in the moving picture industry. Announcement—Anti-prohibition mass meeting to be held at Civic Auditorium, November 4th.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Textile Workers of New York, inclosing ten tickets for the benefit of the textile workers now on strike.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the United Garment Workers, St. Louis, with reference to the unfair firm of the Curlee Clothing Co.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of complaint of the Janitors' Union against the Opal Theatre, Sixteenth street, same was referred to the Secretary with instruction to notify the pro-

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Campagno Bros., 333 Clay.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennet, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Hoyt's Diners and Doughnut Places.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Market Street R. R.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

prietor to either do his own work or hire a union janitor.

In the matter of hearing on the proposal of the Federal Dispensary Tax Reduction League, the said League was discussed and it was decided to hold another meeting Monday evening, November 2nd. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Electrical Workers—Safety measures not being adhered to on buildings. Molders—Will hold turkey raffle Saturday evening, November 31st. Cap Makers—Strike on against the California Cap Company. Sailors—Seamen's Institute is furnishing non-union men to shipowners. Waitresses—Hoyt's Places are unfair. Grocery Clerks—All chain stores are unfair; more stores opening up.

Label Section—Requested more co-operation from all unions; will hold a turkey raffle November 23rd.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the Industrial Accident Commission, requesting it to have closer supervision over open spaces in buildings and to closely observe safety rules in building construction; carried.

Receipts—\$230.10. **Expenses**—\$160.50.

Council adjourned at 8:40 p.m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.**Minutes of Meeting Held October 21, 1925.**

The regular meeting of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council was called to order at 8 p.m. by President Joe Willis in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Roll Call of Officers—The following were noted absent: P. C. McGowan, P. W. Naughton and P. C. Keltner.

Minutes approved as read.

Communications—From Moving Picture Operators, Sign Painters No. 510, asking the support of Arthur F. Howell and Geo. Watson; read and filed. Minutes of Building Trades; read, noted and filed.

Committee Reports—Whist Game Committee reported that they met Friday evening, October 9th, and report that they will hold a whist game on Monday evening, October 26th, in the Labor Temple; score cards, 25c.

Label Agent W. G. Desepete reported that he visited the firm of O'Rourke Hat Factory in regards to the Hatters' label. Visited shoe stores on Polk and Fillmore district in regards to union-made shoes. Repaired whist tables. Visited ten unions and held conference with Mr. Davis of Feltman & Curme and was successful in having Mr. Davis sign agreement with the Shoe Clerks

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Assets	\$102,232,604.33
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds	4,100,000.00
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MISSION BRANCH	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

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for the stores in this city and Oakland. Moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Label Agent be received and filed. Moved, seconded and carried that locals desiring the use of the bulletin board on Mission may have same by applying to the Label Section.

Reports of Unions—Waiters No. 30—Reported that business is fair; St. Francis and Palace Hotels still unfair. Longshore Lumbermen—Reported that business is fair. Stereotypers—Reported that business is good. Molders No. 164—Reported that business is fair; still fighting the American Plan. Hatters—Reported that business is good; demand the label in felt hats. Typographical—Reported that business is fair; look for the label on printing. Coopers—Reported that business is good. Auto Mechanics—Reported that business is fair. Glove Workers—Reported that business is fair; look for the label on gloves. Tailors—Reported that business is fair; look for the label in custom-made clothes. Grocery Clerks—Reported that all chain stores are unfair; look for and demand the clerks' monthly working button; color changes every month, color for October is yellow. Upholsterers No. 3—Reported that business is good; initiated ten members last

meeting. Carpenters No. 34—Reported that business is fair.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

Auxiliary—Reported that they will hold a meeting Wednesday evening, October 28th, at 8 p.m.; sent a letter to all members to be present at this meeting.

Dues, \$39.00; Agent Fund, \$33.71; total, \$72.71. Disbursements, \$106.35.

There being no further business to come before the Section, we adjourned at 10 p.m., to meet again on Wednesday evening, November 4, 1925.

Fraternally submitted,
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions have passed away since last reports: Otto Mayrisch of the cigarmakers, Edward Hess of the carpenters, Walter E. Kelley of the cigarmakers, Joseph J. McMann of the teamsters, John Perry of the painters, Frank T. Smith of the marine engineers.

The United Garment Workers of America desire all members of unions to know that the Curlee Clothing Company of St. Louis is bitterly antagonistic to the organization and that all will take this into account when making purchases of ready-made clothing. They ask for united support in their fight against this unfair firm.

The Molders' Union will hold a turkey raffle in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple on the evening of Saturday, November 21st, to which all are invited. This is the usual annual affair that the organization has given for a great many years and a large crowd is expected to be in attendance.

The delegates representing the Electrical Workers' Union in the Labor Council complain that safety measures are not being observed in building construction because of a shortage of inspectors by the Industrial Accident Commission, and that as a consequence a large number of accidents are occurring, many of them resulting in the death of members. They want the condition corrected.

On Monday evening, November 23rd, the Label Section of the Labor Council will hold another whist tournament in the Labor Temple, at which suitable prizes will be provided for the successful players. This being just before Thanksgiving Day a number of turkeys will go to the good whist players.

The Cooks' Union moved into its new headquarters at 1164 Market street on Monday and Business Agent DuFon is rapidly getting things arranged so that everything will be comfortable

and convenient. They recently leased this centrally located place, and only a few days after the arrangement had been completed the Emporium purchased the property across the street and the cooks received strong inducements to give up their lease, but they refused the offers.

The trustees of Brewery Workers' Hall Association have been authorized to accept a handsome offer they have received for the building and grounds on Capp street. The deal will be completed by December 1st, and the organizations now accommodated there will move to the Labor Temple where alterations are now being made in order to accommodate them. Emil Muri is president of the Brewery Workers' Hall Association.

President Roe H. Baker of the State Federation of Labor returned Monday from a trip East, where he attended the Atlantic City convention and a meeting of the executive board of the Barbers' International Union. "The enthusiastic support accorded President Green by all ranks of the A. F. of L. was a feature of the convention," Baker stated. "Green's efforts to increase the membership of the federation are receiving hearty support throughout the East."

House opponents of tax publicity are confident this law will be repealed by that body. In the Senate, however, opposition will be met by lawmakers who favor greater publicity. In the last Congress the Senate's attitude was shown in its vote on the Norris Bill, which permitted access to every detail of a man's tax return. This was approved by a vote of 48 to 27. When the bill went to conference, the committee, under the leadership of Senator Smoot, struck out the amendment and made the proposed law authorize publicity merely of the taxpayer's name and the amount paid. This was approved by both houses.

Only a cheat can hope for union benefits and deny the obligation of the union label.

FOR REGISTERING ALIENS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Warning that a bill for the registration and finger printing of aliens will be pressed in the next Congress is given by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its annual report submitted to the recent Atlantic City convention.

That the warning is timely is indicated by reports that friends of the bill are active in its behalf and are already seeking to line up Congressmen for its support.

The bill, which provides for the registration and finger printing of the 8,000,000 aliens now in the United States and all who come hereafter, was introduced in the last Congress by Representative Aswell of Louisiana. No action was taken on it, but it will be pressed in the coming session of Congress, says the American Federation of Labor Executive Council, which goes on to denounce the bill, saying:

"Here are some of the provisions of the bill which are so objectionable that it is impossible to believe any American would sponsor such an un-American measure:

"If an alien leaves the district in which he is registered he shall report at such times and places and give such information in regard to his movements as may be required by regulation.

"Each registration of identification shall contain a photograph of the alien, his fingerprints and other information.

"If the alien is arrested or convicted of any offense, such cases must be entered on the registration certificate.

"In an emergency, the President, in the interest of national defense, may by proclamation require all or any part of the alien population to report at such times and places as he shall designate.

"Whenever an alien changes his name, or his physical appearance is changed materially, he must report it to the postoffice in the district in which he is registered.

"Keepers of hotels, lodging houses or boarding houses must report any alien in their employ, and in the case of new guests, lodgers or employees report must be made within 12 hours after their arrival. This applies to corporations, partnerships and other associations as well as individuals.

"An inspector may enter any place in which he has reason to believe an alien is present and demand of any person any information necessary to carry out the provisions of the act and to arrest or detain any person who refuses him entry or refuses to give such information.

"If the alien after registering for five years can read, write and speak the English language understandingly and has complied in all other respects with the naturalization laws he can be admitted to citizenship.

"Some of those who are supporting the measure contend that it should include all persons in the United States. The law does not apply solely to adults as the bill provides that all aliens under 16 years of age may be registered by their parents or guardians, but upon reaching the age of 16 years they shall register in person."

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